

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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ROBERT JOSEPH MCCARTY,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

JOHN V. ROOS, et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:11-CV-1538 JCM (NJK)

ORDER

Presently before the court is *pro se* plaintiff Robert Joseph McCarty's (hereinafter "plaintiff") motion *in limine* to include and exclude specific documents as evidence. (Doc. # 253). Defendants filed a response, (doc. #256), to which plaintiff replied, (doc. #257).

**I. Background**

On or about September 26, 2011, plaintiff filed a civil rights action against Nevada's attorney general Catherine Cortez Masto, Charlene Hoerth ("Hoerth"), Patrick Saunders ("Saunders"), two Nevada Department of Safety employees, and two federal officials, John Roos, ambassador to Japan, and Joseph Koen, United States consul to Japan.

On December 2, 2011, plaintiff filed an amended complaint for monetary damages, injunctive relief, expungement of his criminal record, and a full name and identity change. (Doc. # 8).

On March 22, 2013, plaintiff filed a second amended complaint naming eight additional defendants to those already identified in the amended complaint. (Doc. # 133). In his second amended complaint, plaintiff alleged that his civil rights were violated when he was required to register as a sex offender in Nevada based on his sex offense conviction in Japan. Plaintiff asserted that his conviction was secured wrongfully, without due process.

1           Thereafter, federal and state defendants each filed two motions to dismiss all parties and  
 2           claims. (Docs. # 136, 156, 193 & 221). The court denied dismissal of plaintiff's prospective  
 3           injunctive relief claims against state defendants Hoerth and Saunders in their official capacities  
 4           but dismissed all other parties and claims. (Docs. # 234, 235, 244 & 246).

5           Plaintiff now moves *in limine* to include and exclude specific documents as evidence.

## 6           **II. Legal Standard**

7           “The court must decide any preliminary question about whether . . . evidence is  
 8           admissible.” Fed. R. Evid. 104. Motions *in limine* are procedural mechanisms by which the  
 9           court can make evidentiary rulings in advance of trial, often to preclude the use of unfairly  
 10          prejudicial evidence. *United States v. Heller*, 551 F.3d 1108, 1111-12 (9th Cir. 2009); *Brodit v.*  
 11          *Cambra*, 350 F.3d 985, 1004-05 (9th Cir. 2003). “Although the Federal Rules of Evidence do  
 12          not explicitly authorize *in limine* rulings, the practice has developed pursuant to the district  
 13          court’s inherent authority to manage the course of trials.” *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 41  
 14          n.4 (1980).

15          Judges have broad discretion when ruling on motions *in limine*. *See Jenkins v. Chrysler*  
 16          *Motors Corp.*, 316 F.3d 663, 664 (7th Cir. 2002); *see also Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 922  
 17          (9th Cir. 1999) (“The district court has considerable latitude in performing a Rule 403 balancing  
 18          test and we will uphold its decision absent clear abuse of discretion.”).

19          “[I]n limine rulings are not binding on the trial judge [who] may always change his mind  
 20          during the course of a trial.” *Ohler v. United States*, 529 U.S. 753, 758 n.3 (2000); *accord Luce*,  
 21          469 U.S. at 41 (noting that *in limine* rulings are always subject to change, especially if the  
 22          evidence unfolds in an unanticipated manner). “Denial of a motion *in limine* does not  
 23          necessarily mean that all evidence contemplated by the motion will be admitted at trial. Denial  
 24          merely means that without the context of trial, the court is unable to determine whether the  
 25          evidence in question should be excluded.” *Conboy v. Wynn Las Vegas, LLC*, no. 2:11-cv-1649-  
 26          JCM-CWH, 2013 WL 1701069, at \*1 (D. Nev. April 18, 2013).

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1     **III. Discussion**

2             Plaintiff requests a pretrial ruling on the admissibility of certain evidence. He asks the  
3     court to admit his sworn affidavit “inasmuch as there is no offered evidence whatsoever to refute  
4     plaintiff’s torture.” (Doc. # 253-1). Plaintiff also requests that the court admit the Report of the  
5     United Nations Committee Against Torture. (Doc. # 253-2). Further, he asks that the court  
6     admit the “undisputed” definition of torture pursuant to Article 1 of the United Nations  
7     Declaration Against Torture. (Doc. # 253-4). Finally, he requests that the court admit Amnesty  
8     International’s 2002 Report on Japan. (Doc. # 253-5).

9             Plaintiff asks the court to exclude “biased materials based on the United States foreign  
10    policy towards Japan,” namely the State Department’s Human Rights Reports on Japan. (Doc. #  
11    253). Plaintiff also requests that the court exclude statements included in defendants’ reply on  
12    their first motion to dismiss, (doc. # 227), detailing the indictment’s description of plaintiff’s sex  
13    offense. (Doc. # 253). Finally, plaintiff requests that the court “exclude the unauthenticated  
14    documents used to register the plaintiff as a sex offender.” (Doc. # 253-3).

15            Defendants contend that plaintiff misunderstands the purpose of a motion *in limine*. They  
16    argue that plaintiff is asking the court to rule that his Japanese conviction was based on torture,  
17    rather than asking for an evidentiary ruling. (Doc. # 256). Further, defendants claim that the  
18    documents plaintiff references are irrelevant because the only remaining cause of action seeks an  
19    injunction barring defendants from requiring plaintiff to register as a sex offender in Nevada.  
20    Defendants argue that “the documents are irrelevant because plaintiff has repeatedly admitted to  
21    his Japanese conviction of a sexual offense which triggers the registration requirement under  
22    NRS 179D.460.” (Doc. # 256).

23            Defendants also argue that plaintiff’s affidavit should not be admitted because “plaintiff  
24    could testify as to all such information if it were deemed relevant at the time of trial.” (Doc. #  
25    256). Defendants further contend that plaintiff’s motion *in limine* is premature, as discovery has  
26    yet to be completed and any contested issues may be resolved by dispositive motions. (Doc. #  
27    256).

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1 Pursuant to the legal standard above, the court will deny plaintiff's requests for  
2 admission. Motions *in limine* serve to preclude admission or discussion of unfairly prejudicial  
3 evidence during the course of trial. The court sees no reason why plaintiff cannot move to admit  
4 evidence as requested above in the normal course of trial.

5 Similarly, the court will not grant plaintiff's request to exclude the above-mentioned  
6 evidence at this time. Without further development of the case, plaintiff's requests to exclude  
7 the evidence at this time are premature. Plaintiff may seek to readdress the evidence at issue  
8 after discovery has concluded, and the court will address any request to proceed outside the  
9 presence of the jury as appropriate at trial.


10 Pursuant to the standard above, the court will deny the motion *in limine* without  
11 prejudice.

12 **IV. Conclusion**

13 For the foregoing reasons,

14 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion *in*  
15 *limine*, (doc. # 253), be, and the same hereby is, DENIED without prejudice.

16 DATED August 25, 2014.

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19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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